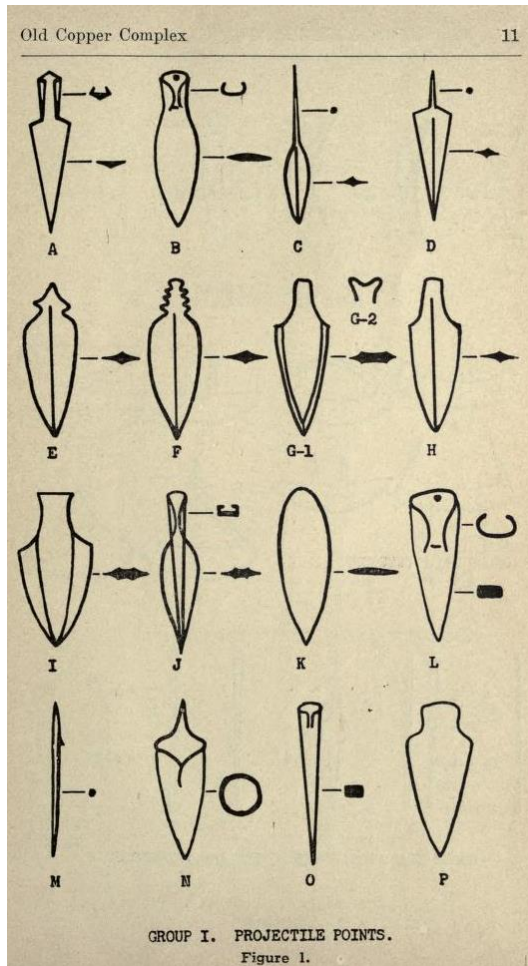


UPDATING THE WITTRY TYPOLOGY (Phase IV dated 4/15/17) – see MI & IL bolded for new ones to look at photos and ID here. Most important to determine is how old they *could* be.

By Monette Bebow-Reinhard, CAMD, www.grimmsetc.com

Updates to Wittry's 1957 typology (Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 32 #1) with some research and with Minnesota Archeologist's Copper Issue in 1940. Updates to Wittry are shown in red. Note that Wittry may have used this MN on which to base his, but not all of MN's were used. Wittry referred to them all as Old Copper; see this source text for more information on his analysis.

Type I – Points



A1 = Elongated triangular blade, 3 sided socketed stem ridge down the back, front is flat. (One dated in Oneida County 6,000 BCE, but not known who did this dating. One in MI is 3200 BCE) Also likely the one referred to as lanceolate (generally accepted as Archaic.)

A2 = same except for the presence of a step in the surface of front face, causing the floor of the socket to be lower than the blade, providing an abutment for the shaft. (Info from Wittry Vo. 38 #4)

WA 38 #4, Wittry notes that while A1 was found mostly in Washington & Manitowoc counties, the A2 was in Wolf and upper Fox River valleys and more limited.

B = Unridged socketed leaf blades, edges at socketed stem are rounded and often the socketed stem has a riveting hole.

C = rat-tail point, short rounded blade with long thin and rounded stem, sometimes ridged. (Id'd as Late Archaic in IL) Can be ridged on both sides of the blade.

D = Shorter rounded thin stemmed point with elongated triangular blade, often ridged on both sides. Can be unridged. Also referred to as lanceolate rat-tail. (Good

example in IL)

E = ridged, single-notch "hat" tang, can be ridged on both sides. Stem can vary in shape but is always with a single side notch on each side. Considered Middle Archaic 6000-1500 BCE (Stoltman 1977)

F = Ridged, sawtooth point (Id'd in IL as Hopewell and as ROC in Oneida County, Middle Woodland in IL but I have no photo to confirm)

G1 = beveled flat stem triangular point

G2 = beveled fishtail flat stem triangular point

H = ridged flat stem triangular point, can be ridged on both sides. Unlike D, this has a thick flat stem, blade is more leaf shaped.

I = Beveled ace of spades triangular shape, flat stem (Red ocher culture point)

J = Deep bevel socketed, leaf shape point (Red ocher culture point)

K = cache blade point, no stem

L1 = socketed with flat tip (conical with flattened tip) (Don Spohn shows one from central Wisconsin with a very long blade). (one dated in Oneida County to 6400 BCE)

L1a = same but barbed in socket

L2 = Deep socket, socketed handle appears 'sunken' (see IMG3860) (depending on size, could be a chisel but would need a new type assignment)

M = Long thin barbed point

N1 = barb in socket triangular point

N2 = Socketed point with barb in blade, rivet hole, blade like I-B.

O = conical point (one dated in Oneida County to 6100 BCE)

P1 = is an arrow point, flat blade, flat stem, slightly triangular

P2 = what's called Xmas tree point, spear point, flat blade flat stem, triangular; difference between these two is strictly size. (Id'd in MI as Late Archaic)

MN1 = Eye tang point, tang is flat and tapered, blade is long and leaf shaped (see Loudon's in Barron Co.)

MN2 = Spatulate tang, tang is knobbed or thicker at the end, blade has heavier shoulders than MN1

MN3 = Notched tang, the bottom of the blade, at the tang, has heavy indents or notches with knobs at other end of tang.

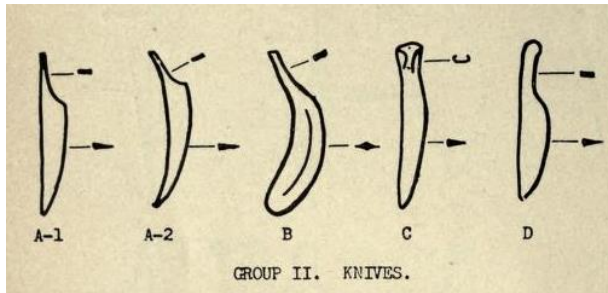
MN4 = Turkey tail, this has the distinctive tang with a diamond shape at the end, most refer to it this way.

MN5 = the Half-conical or "clad" was used as a tip of a digging stick. Sometimes with small hole for riveting. This could potentially be a new ID for some of the I-L points as well, or this is what we would call the open conical. See photo in Neubauer MN photos.

Above additions are from Minnesota Archeologist "Copper Issue" 1941; the last from MN Arch 59, 2000, 129

For points and knives that have hash or tally marks: Susan Martin, Wonderful Power p. 252; connects hash marks to Reigh and Hemphill

Type II – Knives (all have some beveling)



A1 = Straight back, flat tanged

A2 = Curved back, flat tanged

B = Ridged, curved back, squared tang

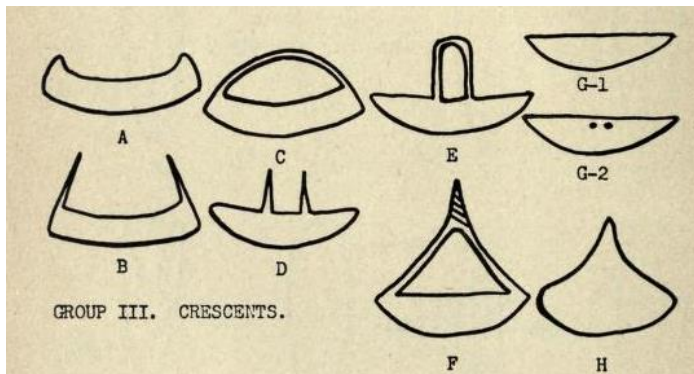
C = Socketed tang

D = Flat back, rounded blade, flared or knobbed

tang (these appear more refined)

(all MN knife types fit above, with some variants; one is an I-K)

Type III – Crescents knives or ornaments



A1 = Canoe style, no prongs (various ends)

A2 = Canoe with notch in outer edge (could be ornamental)

A3 = canoe with notched ends (could be ornamental)

B = high prongs on both ends (various lengths of prongs); Overstreet identified as ROC at Milwaukee County.

C1 = full but short handle on top

C2 = High handle (see MN database)

D = two prongs up from the center, evenly spaced from either end (various lengths)

E1 = Prongs from D join to form a complete handle.

F1 = Prongs on both ends form a V in the middle, handle twisted

F2 = Prongs up from center meet to form V, not twisted

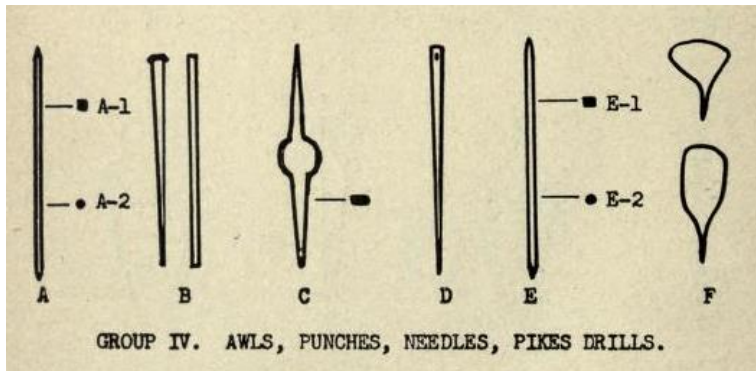
G1 = Ornament, no holes, no prongs (MN shows one)

G2 = Ornament, holes, no prongs

H1 = Tumi blade shape with short stem. Completely rounded blade with crescent cutting edge and short stem is formed in the center.

H2 = Same but with a long stem. Evolutionary. Eventually seen as axe-money (t-coin) in Mexico

Type IV – Awls, punches, needles, pikes, drills



A1 = squared awl

A2 = round awl

B1 = pointed awl, with other tip flattened, round

B2 = squared awl, both tips flat (beadmaker)

C = Awl with two pointed ends and

bulge in middle (as in making larger holes)

D = Needle (hole or evidence of one on one end)

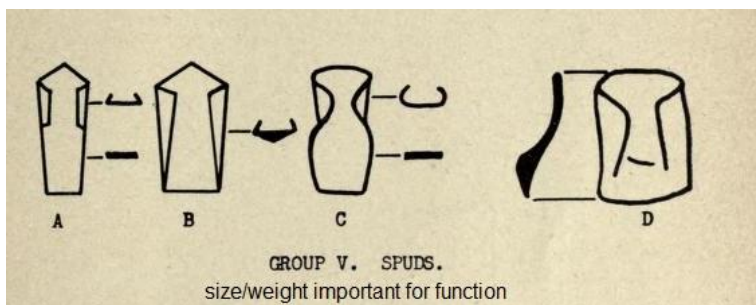
E1 = Pike (gives no dimensions but I suspect over 12") squared

E2 = Pike – rounded

F1 = Piercers (also called punch or drill), these have a flat gripping edge with a point

F2 = Same but with ridge, more uniform in shape

Type V – Spuds



(used for stripping bark off trees, cutting holes in ice to secure water, digging out logs and household troughs and for agriculture – per MN Arch Copper Issue (41))

A = Pointed, socketed near the tip only, straight on bottom half

B1 = Full socketed, pointed

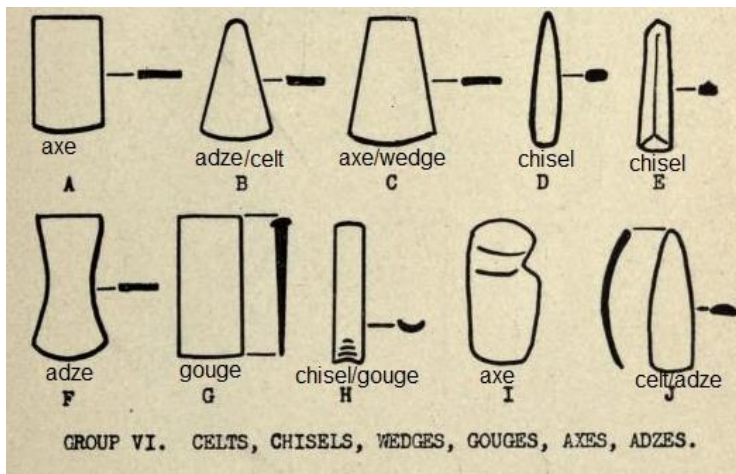
B2 = full socketed, rounded (MN Arch Copper Issue)

C = socketed on top, bottom is rounded and beveled, some rounding in the socketed area

D = This has the most refined look with a bulge in the blade area, and is socketed (MN calls short socketed, rest are long socketed)

E = Long and flared, socketed, flare can be small or distinct. (MN Arch has two categories but these varieties all fit into one. I suspect VI-J in Wittry could fit here.)

Type VI – Celts, Chisels, Wedges, Gouges, Axes, Adzes



(updated by assigning tools to shapes, where size of tool is also a factor; changes and descriptions added from MN Arch Copper Issue)

A = squared off rectangle, **axe**

B1 = most often called celt, diamond shape, narrow on top edge, if thin, **celt**;

B2 = same but if thick and large, **adze**

B3 = same but if small is a **wedge** (**evolutionary**) – in MN Arch wedges can

also be long, but then I think they're chisels. Said wedge use is splitting wood or mining (these uses would typically be smaller)

C = IS CALLED FLAT BLADE AXE BY MN ARCH (41), WITH PARALLEL EDGES TAPERING TOWARD BASE, CUTTING EDGE SLIGHTLY CONVEX.

C1 = Flared on thick end, straight and thicker on top end, often with hammer marks, this has also been called a celt, but is most often an **axe or wedge**, throughout time

C2 = End is not flared, straight edge at bevel. (I've seen a number of these but have not yet broken them out.)

D = Elongated and pointed, this is generally a **chisel or gouge**

E1 = Elongated, ridged, and pointed, also a **chisel or gouge**

E2 = Elongated, ridged and flared; **chisel or gouge**

F = BELL-SHAPED, FLAT AND THIN AND SIDES CURVE INWARD FROM CUTTING EDGE TO CENTER, HEAD IS SQUARE, CUTTING EDGE IS SEMI-CIRCULAR.

F1 = Curved shape with an indent in the middle, flared & beveled on bottom, thicker and wider at the top, this is an uncommon form, probably an **adze or axe**.

F2 = Same but double bitting – beveled on both ends. Not common, also typical of stone.

G = This is wide but thin and most often appears hammered on the top. Very rare form, probably a **scraper or gouge**.

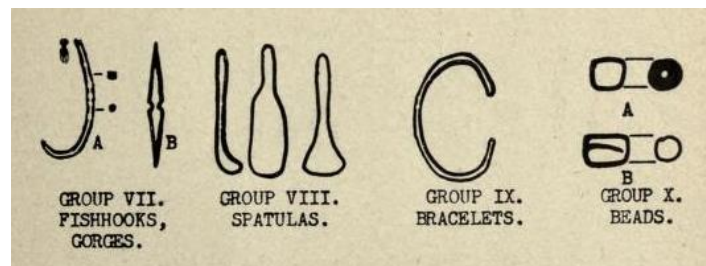
H1 = Elongated but with a deep beveling on one end, pointed, also a **chisel**, back is rounded.

H2 = same but beveled end is squared

I = Grooved or notched (looks like stone hammerstone), irregular in shape, this is an **axe**. It's heavy on top and notched.

J = this appears like something that I've never seen, curved celt-shaped, potentially a socketed chisel to fit in Type V but with socket worn down.

Type VII – Fish hooks and gouges



A = the typical fish hook used from Archaic times

B = A gorge is bi-pointed, and notched in the middle.

C = multi-barb, looks like saw blade

Type VIII – Spatulates (see photo above)

An odd group. Tumi knives are in crescents, as part of that evolution. Will update with some finds in the CAMD. MN ARCH calls these fish scalers, knives, scapers or pottery smoothers: flat blades with tang or handles round, square or rectangular, lower edge at least slightly sharp. *Paddle or oar type more like to be used for pottery. Wittry's Tumi knife is being moved to crescent category and is evidence of evolution in trade. MN is thus now like Wittry.*

A = spoon shaped

B = oar shaped (MN shows one in Hodge collection)

Shown in Wittry are three different shapes, spoon, oar and tumi

Type IX – Bracelets (see photo above)

A = thin and rounded (one is dated to 4000 BCE in Oconto)

B = thin and flattened, sometimes with markings

C = thick and flattened, often ornate (arm band)

D = twisted

Type X – Beads (Photo above shows how incomplete Wittry was here. Source used for this breakdown is Ann Lewis, 2003 and the CAMD)

A = Barrel beads (only Hopewell); wider in middle than on either end

B = Tubular beads, also called rolled, longer and less refined (identified as ROC by Overstreet and in MI at Kimmel site.)

C = Conical (tinkling cones) (only Hopewell) (lots of modern versions, too so I'm not sure how these can be Hopewell only)

D1 = round (Hopewell or pre-Hopewell only), wider than they are long, with hole in the center, unflattened

D2, flattened, also called disk, also Hopewell or pre-Hopewell only (not Oneota)

E1 = Spiral beads

E2 = Diamond shaped beads (unusual find in Illinois), refined, likely late prehistoric.

F = Longer tubular beads, for breast plates, also called hair tubes

G = Ring or wire beads, thin and twisted shut

H = twisted (MN Arch)

Beads that that are copper plated over another material are considered Mississippian, in IL.

TYPE XI – Earspools (no Wittry)

A = Bi-cymbal (Hopewell)

B = Pulley (Later – Hopewell to Mississippian) (hole in middle)

TYPE XII – OTHER ORNAMENTS (no Wittry)

A1 = rings (all variants)

A2 = ring-shaped, too large for rings, these are probably breastplate attachment

B = pendants, various shapes, these have a hole in center top

C = gorgets, various shapes, these have two holes in center

D = round disk shaped, often with hole in center, like for breastplate attachment

E1 = Hair pin ornaments straight with décor on top edge, slightly pointed on other edge

E2 = Hair ornaments dual pins (according to MN Arch, can be crescent shaped)

F = breastplate, larger than gorget, often with holes (MN calls plaques)

G = nose rings (dated to ROC in Oneida County, Late Archaic)